

Computational Toxicology Framework: Enhancing Quantitative Risk Assessment

Presented by Karen Hammerstrom
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What is Quantitative Risk Assessment?

- As used in the Framework, Quantitative Risk Assessment (QRA) refers to an assessment that provides a numerical representation of risk



Current EPA Approaches to Human Health QRA

- Standard EPA approach
 - For non-cancer effects, assumption of a threshold dose below which response does not occur
 - For cancer endpoints, assumption of no threshold and linear extrapolation to responses at low doses
- New directions
 - Development of consistent approaches for cancer and non-cancer endpoints based on plausible biological mechanisms (e.g., see EPA's Draft Guidelines for Carcinogen Risk Assessment)

Current EPA Approaches to Ecological QRA

- Standard testing protocols for acute and chronic effects using test species
- Peak estimated environmental concentrations compared to EC₅₀s and LC₅₀s for selected exposure periods
- Ecological QRA
 - Assesses risks to many species
 - Focuses on populations rather than individuals



How can computational approaches reduce uncertainty in EPA's risk assessments?

- Quantitative Structure Activity Relationships (QSAR) to estimate concern levels
- Systems biology modeling approaches
- Genomics, proteomics, metabonomics technologies

QSARs

- Examples of current EPA research on use of QSARs for estimating quantitative toxicity values for chemicals with no experimental data
 - 96-hr LC₅₀ values for fathead minnows
 - Oral rat LD₅₀ values
 - Toxicity benchmarks for use in human health risk assessment
 - Fate/transport and PBPK parameters for models used in risk assessment
- The framework envisions that computational toxicology methods will be used to develop more accurate QSAR methods based on classification by toxicity pathway

Systems Biology: Examples of Current EPA Research

- EPA Request for Applications for Research on Systems Biology (closing January 21, 2004)
 - Develop models of normal and perturbed systems in rat or small fish toxicology model of hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal or hypothalamic-pituitary-thyroid axes
 - Cross-species extrapolation of the perturbed axes
 - From rats to humans, or
 - From a small fish toxicology model to other vertebrates using systems biology models of normal and perturbed systems



Systems Biology: Examples of Current EPA Research (cont'd)

- Development of components of systems biology approaches
 - Physiologically-based pharmacokinetic modeling
 - Biologically-based dose response modeling

Systems Biology: Examples of Risk Assessment Applications

- Systems Biology Models
 - Develop models of normal systems (cell, organ system, or organism) from models of component parts
 - Simulate perturbations in the system as a result of exposure to environmental agents at various dose levels to predict quantitative dose-response relationship
- Extrapolation between species
 - Predict metabolic pathways and internal doses of metabolites in each species using PBPK/BBDR models
 - Compare dosimetry information to decide whether extrapolation is appropriate

Genomics, Proteomics, Metabonomics: Current EPA Research

Improve interspecies extrapolation

- Use gene sequencing to isolate genes, produce proteins and compare protein (androgen receptor) function among different classes of vertebrates



Design and Ongoing Studies

Plan

Status

Obtain Animal Tissues



Japanese Quail

Prepare cDNA Library



Daphnia Magna

Isolate ER or AR



American Alligator



Northern Leopard Frog



Mud Snail

Sequence ER or AR



Fathead Minnow ER

Express ER or AR



Rainbow Trout ER

ER or AR Function

Rainbow Trout AR



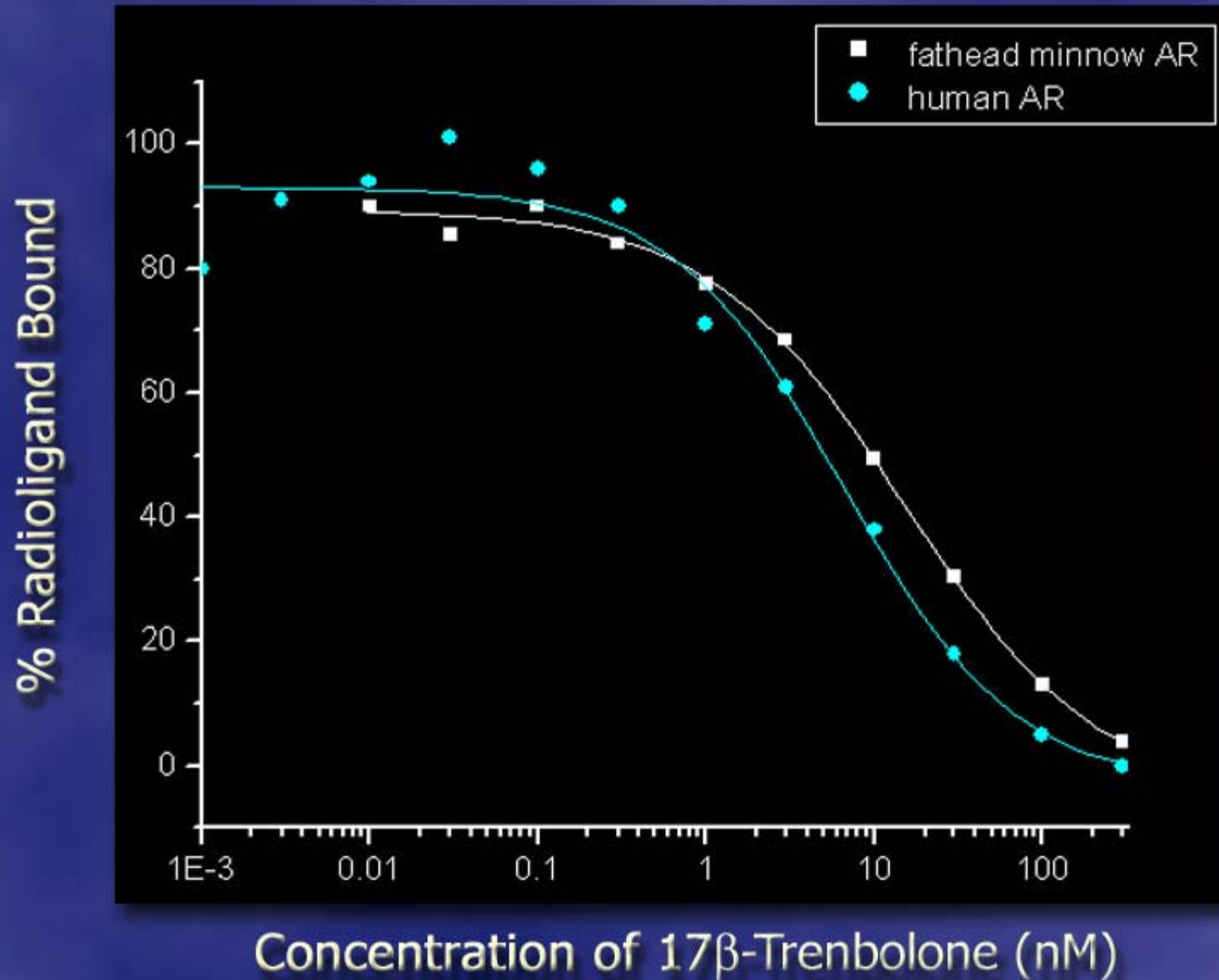
Fathead Minnow AR



Compare Structure/Function Across Species



17 β -Trenbolone binds to both the human and fathead minnow androgen receptors with similar affinity



Genomics, Proteomics, Metabonomics: Current EPA Research

- Study of phthalate ester-induced malformations associated with changes in gene expression and steroid hormone malformation in fetal rat testis during sexual differentiation
 - Potential to use fetal endocrine and gene expression data to set low dose NOAELs for phthalates if these data can be shown to be predictors of malformations in fetal tissues
- Research to assess the potential developmental effects of Drinking Water contaminants. Examination of changes in phosphorylation of proteins and changes in protein expression using a 2-D gel approach in embryos.

Other Potential Applications to QRA

- Define shape of the dose response at low doses using molecular indicators of response
- Assess toxicity of mixtures
- Integrated cross-species assessments